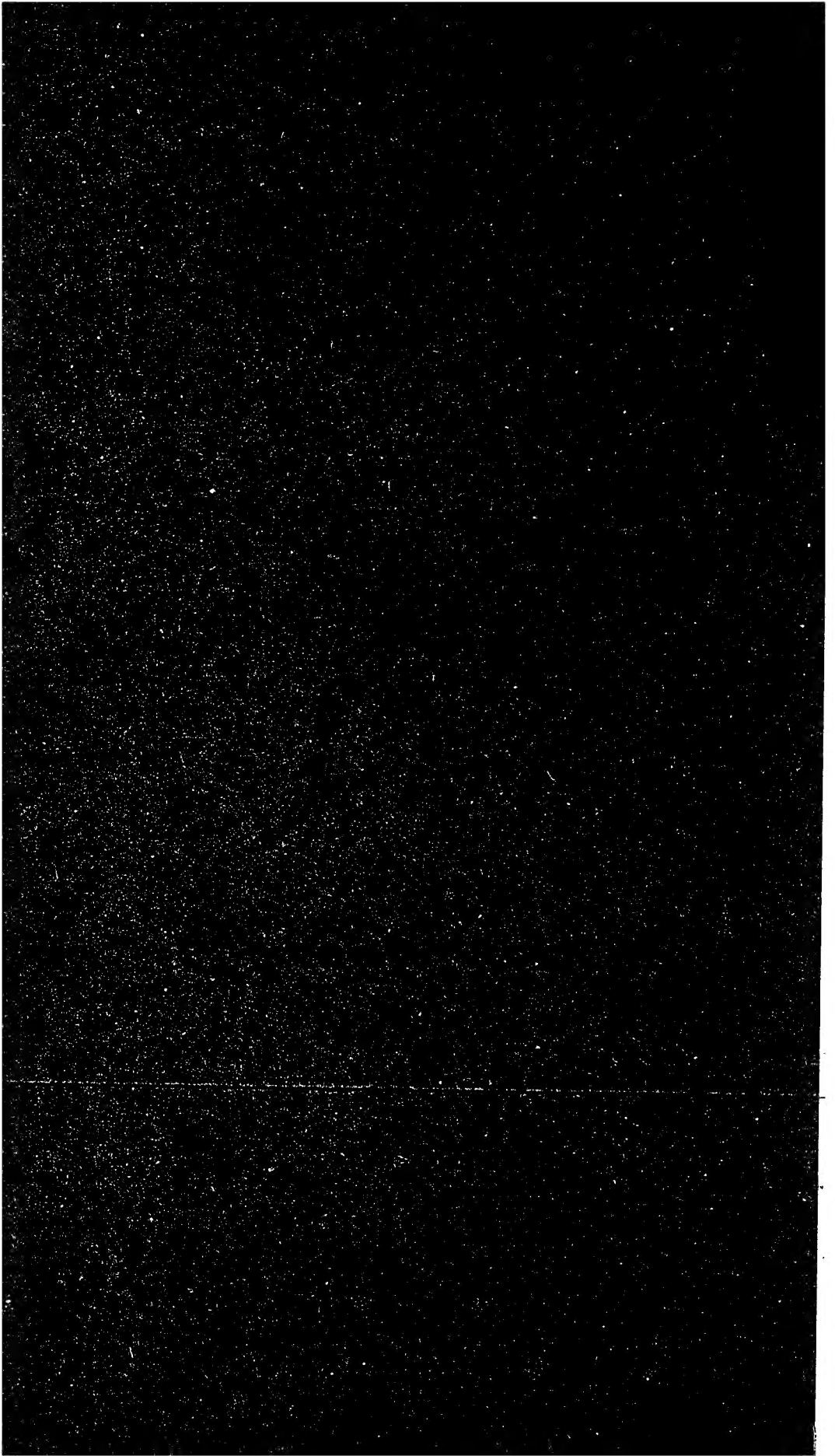


D-1     Rupert's Land Historical Society  
R87     Report for the year ending June  
RBC     30th, A.D., 1921.

PROVINCIAL  
LIBRARY

-1  
87  
BC



REPORT  
OF THE  
Rupert's Land  
Historical  
Society

FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30th, A.D. 1921



THE HERALD  
THE PAS. MAN



PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

MANITOBA

*Provincial Library*

CLASSIFICATION

D-1  
R87  
RBC

EC-b-7

# OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

## President

J. P. JACOBSEN, ESQ.

## Vice-President

DR. R. C. WALLACE

## Board of Management

H. CONN, The Pas  
H. E. BENNETT, The Pas  
DR. SINCLAIR, The Pas  
W. BURT (Replaced Mr. Jacobson)  
MISS ROSS, The Pas  
CHRISTY HARDING, York Factory  
HENRY McKAY, Grand Rapids  
H. M. S. COTTER, Cumberland House

## Educational Committee

DR. WALLACE  
MISS ROSS  
H. CONN  
MRS. D. E. BROWN  
H. E. BENNETT

## Museum Committee

H. S. JOHNSON  
W. BURT  
H. E. BENNETT  
REV. FRASER  
FRED BEATTIE

## Library Committee

H. CONN  
MISS ROSS  
REV. W. BRAILSFORD  
REV. H. FERGUSON  
DR. ROBERTSON

## FOREWORD

WITH the admission in 1912 of New Manitoba into the Province of Manitoba a new territory with an area of 178,000 square miles was added to the field of commercial activity. Very little was known up to that time of this new territory, the oldest part of Western Canada so far as discovery is concerned. "The Company's" traders, the Indians, the missionaries, ruled supreme over the vastness of land and water—from Henry Hudson's Bay in the East to the Saskatchewan River in the west, whose water carried the canoes of Sir John Franklin.

The onward march of the white man cannot be halted, development cannot be stilled. But the onward march and development should be guided by reverence for those who lived before, for the forests, for the birds that glide through the air, for the animals that hide in the bush, for God's sublime nature.

With this thought in mind a small company of men and women met in the Community Building in The Pas on the evening of June 28, 1920, and organized the Rupert's Land Historical Society.

Its aims:

To stimulate interest in—

The study of Canadian History, more especially that of the early explorations of Northern Canada.

The study of and preservation of animal life of Northern Canada.

For which purpose it is intended to establish—

Collections of articles of historical, archeological, ethnological and zoological interest.

A library, and to arrange public lectures.

Efforts during the past year have been mainly directed to perfect the organization of the society. There are now 49 members mostly from Northern Manitoba but also a few from other parts of Canada. A small beginning towards the establishment of a museum has been made. During the past year four lectures dealing with historical subjects were held before the school children of The Pas, an essay contest with distribution of prizes was also arranged.

In presenting the First Annual Booklet of the Rupert's Land Historical Society it is with the hope that it may be favorably received by its readers and induce to hearty co-operation not only in membership but also in contributions to the Society's collections.

The Society has a large and very interesting field of work before it. May it become the factor in the intellectual life of the citizens of Northern Manitoba hoped for by its founders.

JOHN P. JACOBSEN.

## Secretary-Treasurer's Report

**W**ITH the completion of its first year's work many people might enquire what actual good has been accomplished by the Rupert's Land Historical Society. Much of the work of the Society has been done quietly and a commencement has been made in collecting the relics in which the territory covered by this organization is so rich. In addition the foundation has been laid for much other valuable work and it seems safe to assume that in the future this organization will become one of the most powerful of its kind on the continent and the present membership of 49 be increased by a very large number.

Shortly after the inauguration of the Society I sent a large number of circular letters to residents of this and other districts setting forth the aims of the Society and seeking the co-operation of the individuals to whom the letters were despatched. As the outcome of these letters several new members were secured and promises of specimens for the museum received. However, few of the specimens have yet arrived and it would seem advisable that further steps be taken during the forthcoming year to interest people in outlying parts of the Province and induce them to send along any material which would be of interest to the Society.

The fact that some of the members of the Board of Management live in distant parts of Northern Manitoba has prevented them from attending meetings, but interest in the Society has been evinced by the members resident in The Pas.

The departure of the President, Mr. J. P. Jacobson, threw upon the shoulders of Dr. Wallace a great deal of the work of the society. A number of committees were formed to take charge of the various branches of work coming under the scope of the Society.

Permission was secured from the local School Board to use a portion of the school premises for the purposes of the society and in it have been installed the exhibits collected up to the present.

The secretarial work has entailed a good deal of correspondence with various individuals and organizations, but with the formation of the committees referred to above the work of the secretary was made lighter.

For a new society the work accomplished during the past year has been satisfactory and it behooves members of this organization and all persons interested in preserving the relics of the north to work hard during the coming year and enable the Society to enlarge its scope, so benefitting The Pas and the north country in general.

During my three months' absence in Winnipeg the secretarial work was ably carried out by Mrs. D. E. Brown, who has taken over the task of treasurer.

The annual financial report shows a balance of \$114.47, part of which has been allocated to the Library Committee and the balance will be required for expenses in connection with the printing of this booklet.

REECE H. HAGUE, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.

### RUPERT'S LAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

**RECEIPTS**  
48 Membership fees at  
\$5.00 each ..... \$240.00

\$240.00

**DISBURSEMENTS**  
Historic Landmarks  
Association ..... \$ 5.00  
Stationery and Printing ..... 49.28  
Postage ..... 11.25  
Educational Committee ..... 10.00  
Museum Committee..... 50.00

Total ..... \$125.53  
Bank Balance ..... 114.47

\$240.00

## List of Members

BURT, WILLIAM	The Pas
BROWN, D. E.	The Pas
BROWN, MRS. D. E.	The Pas
BANCROFT, G. R.	The Pas
BANCROFT, MRS. G. R.	The Pas
BEATTY, FRED.	The Pas
BENNETT, H. E.	The Pas
BLAKELY, DR. T. N.	Deceased
BELCHER, H. L.	Pelican Narrows
BLAND, J.	York Factory
CONN, HUGH	The Pas
COTTER, H. M. S.	Cumberland House
CRAIG, B. A. S.	National Club, Toronto
CONNELL, A. B.	The Pas
COPELAND, L. B.	The Pas
CAMPBELL, M.R., J. A.	House of Commons, Ottawa
DEMPSEY, J.	The Pas
DEMPSEY, MRS. J.	The Pas
DAVEY, W. J.	The Pas
FLOYD, T. C.	Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg
FERGUSON, REV. H.	The Pas
FLETT, A.	York Factory
GRANT, DR. J. C. B.	Medical College, Winnipeg
HARDING, C.	York Factory
HAZLEWOOD, R. A.	The Pas
HALCROW, H.	The Pas
HARDING, MRS. C.	York Factory
HAGUE, R. H.	The Pas
JACOBSON, J. P.	The Pas
JAN, ARTHUR	Pelican Narrows
JOHNSON, H. S.	The Pas
JACKSON, L. H.	York Factory
MELVIN, J.	York Factory
MITCHELL, J.	York Factory
MITCHELL, GEORGE	York Factory
MCDONALD, R. J.	The Pas
MCNEILL, R. H.	The Pas
McKAY, HENRY	Grand Rapids
RICE, G. E.	The Pas
ROBERTSON, DR. P. C.	The Pas
ROSS, MISS M.	The Pas
SCOFY, J. R.	The Pas
SINCLAIR, DR.	The Pas
SNOW, A. H.	York Factory
SPRINGHAM, G. W.	The Pas
TEASDALE, C. M.	The Pas
VICKERS, H.	Herb Lake
WALLACE, DR. R. C.	The Pas
YOUNG, W. J.	The Pas



## *Report of Educational Committee*

**F**OR the purpose of stimulating interest in the history of exploration in northern territory, more particularly among the younger people, this committee decided that it could do no better than deal with several periods of northern exploration in a series of short talks before the pupils of Grade VIII, IX, X and XI of the Public School. The series was arranged as follows:—

Arctic Exploration and the Northwest Passage—R. C. Wallace.

LaVerandrye and the French Traders—Mrs. D. E. Brown.

Samuel Hearne and the Hudson's Bay Co.—H. Conn.

Mackenzie, Thompson and Fraser.—H. E. Bennett.

The course proved of interest and value, not only to the pupils for whom it was primarily arranged, but to the members of the committee and the teachers as well. After its completion an essay competition was held, the four subjects being taken, one by each grade. Book prizes, themselves dealing with the history of the north, were awarded to the following successful pupils:—

Grade XI—Doris Burton.

Grade X—Jessie Burton.

Grade IX—Richard Taylor.

Grade VIII—Harold Solstad.

It is felt by the Committee that not only should the work thus initiated among the young people be continued, but that a wider circle of adults might become interested in the fascinating history of our northland. In that connection it was a very encouraging omen that so keen an interest was shown in the most excellent lecture on Glastonbury Abbey given under the auspices of the Society by Councillor W. Burt.

ROBT. C. WALLACE,  
Chairman.

## *Report of Museum Committee*

IN beginning its work, the museum committee was handicapped by the absence of a suitable place to house the various exhibits sent in, and through the kindness of The Pas School Board, room was obtained in the public school to place one case large enough to hold the smaller articles.

Mr. Arthur Jan, Pelican Narrows, presented a Caribou Head and Mr. C. B. Morgan, of the Pas, presented an Elk head to the society. One of the most interesting exhibits is a Church Pew, loaned by the Rev. Mr. Brailsford, of Christ Church, and which was made by the Franklin Relief Expedition in 1847, and another is the church bell which used to hang in the old church, also built by the Franklin Relief Expedition.

The Rev. A. Fraser, of Devon Mission, has joined a Book Press which was used in the Mission about 1848, an auger about the same date, and a pair of tinsmith's shears of about 1849. Mr. Fraser also presented a Cow Bell (1854), a Potato Fork (1850) and a door lock from the old church (1848).

Mr. Henry McKay, Grand Rapids, presented two Hudson Bay axes 150 years old, an Indian stone axe 250 years old and an English Sling Stone for killing moose, 300 years old.

Mr. D. C. Burton presented a Bone Arrow Head and Mr. W. H. Hutton, a Humming Bird's Nest.

Mr. Hugh Conn, of the Hudson Bay Company, is presenting a Company's One Pound Note and a Ten Shilling Note together with some Beaver Coins of the Hudson Bay Company.

Mr. H. S. Johnson's contribution consists of some framed enlargements of Northern Views.

The committee is also arranging for lectures on historical subjects, to be given by members of the society and others during the winter months. Last winter one of the members of the society gave an illustrated lecture on Glastonbury Abbey and its Excavations and was listened to by a large audience. Similar lectures will be carried on next winter and it is hoped to engage the services of gentlemen interested in the North for this purpose.

WM. BURT,  
Acting Chairman.

## Report of Library Committee

The Library Committee have made no purchases of books but recommend that the list of books herewith be purchased as soon as the Society has sufficient funds on hand to do so, purchases to be made from this list of the most desirable books of historical value from time to time as cash is available. Rural Dean Fraser has kindly donated copies of Esquimaux and French Bibles and of the English Church Prayer Book translated into Cree by Rev. Mr. Hunter, at one time in charge of the mission at The Pas. Three volumes of F. H. Schofield's History of Manitoba have been donated by Mr. Healy, Provincial Librarian.

### List of Books to be Purchased on recommendation of Library Committee:

- Bryce's History of Manitoba—3 vols.  
History of the North-West—Beggs—3 volumes.  
Canada—Beckles Willson.  
Remarkable Story of Hudson's Bay Co.—Bryce.  
Lord Selkirk's Work in Canada—Chester Martin.  
The Company of Adventurers—Isaac Cowie.  
The North-West Passage—2 vols.—Amundsen.  
The Fight for Canada—Wood.  
History of the Pacific North-West—Schafer.  
Across the Sub-Arctic—Tyrrell.  
McBeth's Romantic History of the North-West.  
Leaders of the Canadian Church—Vol. 2 only—Canon Heeny.  
Dr. John McLean's Pioneers.  
The Arctic Prairies—T. Seton.  
Forty Years in Canada—General S. B. Steele.  
Conquest of the Great North-West—Agnes Laut.  
Pathfinders of the West—A. Laut.  
The Great Lone Land—Sir Wm. Butler.  
The Red Indians of the Plains—Hines.  
Arctic Experiences... The Cruise of the Tigress, 1874—Capt. Tyson.  
Creation of Manitoba, 1871—A. H. Hovey, Toronto.  
History of the North-West, 1894—Hunter Rose Co., Toronto.  
Ten Years in Winnipeg, 1870-8—Times Ptg. House, Winnipeg.  
The Great Canadian Northwest, 1881—John Lovell.  
List of the Arctic Voyages, 1885—Capt. Sir Edw. Belcher.  
History of Saskatchewan, 1913—Black, Norman Fergus, Regina.  
The North-West Rebellion—Major Bolton, Grip Ptg. Co., Toronto.  
Manitoba, its Infancy, Growth and Present Condition—Dr. Geo. Bryce.  
John Black—Dr. George Bryce.  
Lord Selkirk's Colonists, 1909—Dr. George Bryce.  
Romantic Settlement of Lord Selkirk's Colonists—Dr. Geo. Bryce.  
Life of Lord Selkirk—Dr. George Bryce.  
Red River, 1871—Jos. J. Hargrave.  
Voyages and Travels in the Interior of America—D. H. Harmon.  
A Journey from the Hudson Bay to the Northern Ocean.  
Evolution of the Prairie Provinces, 1911—Herrington, W. S.—Briggs, Toronto.  
History of Manitoba, 1890—Hill, R. R.—Briggs, Toronto.  
Red River Expedition, 1871—Capt. S. L. Huyshe.  
Arctic Explorations, 1853-5—2 vols., 1882—E. Kent Kane—Nelson & Sons, London.  
Discovery of North-West Passage, 1856—Capt. R. McClure—Longmans, Green & Co., London.  
Twenty Years' Service in the Hudson's Bay Territory, 1849—John McLean—R. Bentley, London.  
MacKenzie's Voyages, 1801—Alex. McKenzie—T. Cadell, London.  
History of North-West Rebellion, 1885—Chas. F. Mulvany.  
Sieur de la Verendrye—Judge L. A. Prudhomme.  
Arctic Expedition, 1846-47—J. Roe.  
Arctic Searching Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, 1855—Sir John Richardson—Longmans, London.  
Story of Manitoba—F. H. Schofield.  
Life and Travels of Thos. Simpson, 1845—Alex. Simpson—Bentley, London.  
Discoveries of North Coast of Amer., 1843—Thos. Simpson—Bentley, London.  
Hudson Bay Road—A. D. de Tremblaud.  
Hudson Bay, 1790—Ed. Umphreville.  
Red River Colony, 1820-23—J. West.  
The Great Company—B. Willson.

## HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE PAS

By H. CONN

THE first mention in the history of the Canadian North-West we have of The Pas is as the site of a trading post established by the brothers LaVerendrye in 1741. They named it Poscoyac. At a later date it was visited by Samuel Hearne, Alex. Henry, several of the arctic explorers and the Franklin Relief Expedition. The Pas has been known by many names since 1741:

LaVerendrye, in 1744, names it Fort Poskoyac.

Niverville, in 1751, names it Pascoya.

Carleton, in 1768, names it Fort Pascoyot.

McKenzie, in 1790, names it Opas.

Franklin, in 1819, names it Basquian.

McLean, in 1833, names it Riviere du Pas.

Young, in 1840, names it The Pas.

Budd, in 1840, names it Le Pas de la Riviere.

Darveau, in 1843, names it Le Pas.

Hind, in 1858, names it The Pas.

In all old Hudson's Bay Company's journals and letter books it is named The Pas and the Town was incorporated under that name in 1912.

The old North-West Fur Company had a trading post here in 1820, and when that Company was amalgamated with the Hudson's Bay Company at that time the Hudson's Bay Company took over the post and still continue trading here on the site of the original fort. The grandfather of the present Indian Chief, Antoine Constant, was trader for the old North-West Company at the time of the amalgamation and he gave willing and loyal service to their successors.

The townsite, which was the property of the Indians, was surrendered by the Chief and Headmen in Council, in 1906, Mr. Marlatt representing the Crown. Early in the following year Mr. J. K. McLean commenced the survey of town lots and this work was completed in 1911 by Mr. M. B. Proudfoot. In 1910 the Dominion Government removed the Indians from the townsite over to the north bank of the Saskatchewan River, placed the townsite on the market and announced that it would be the southern terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway. This important announcement caused a rush of settlers to come into the district and when in May, 1912, the boundaries of Manitoba were extended to include all of what we know as New or Northern Manitoba action was at once taken to incorporate the town. An election for mayor and councillors resulted in Herman Finger being elected first mayor of The Pas, with Messrs. J. E. Rusk, F. J. Hogan, J. W. Fleming, W. Carriere, W. H. Bunting, E. C. Sinclair as councillors, Mr. David Clapp being appointed secretary.

In the olden days when canoe and York Boat was the only means of transportation The Pas was an important place in the route from York Factory to the trading posts of the Great North-West and also with the Montreal Fur Company in the long journey by canoe from Montreal to the trading posts on the Peace, Mackenzie and other great rivers of the West.

During periods of high water The Pas is one of the very few good camping places between Grand Rapids at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River and Cumberland House, a distance of over two hundred miles. This, coupled with the fact that the vicinity was famous as a good game country, helped to make The Pas a place of note in the days when a good camping ground and a plentiful supply of fresh meat was a matter of great importance to the voyageur. To-day, The Pas is just as important to modern modes of transportation as it is the only good crossing where a firm foundation can be had for bridging the Saskatchewan within a reasonable distance from Port Nelson on Hudson Bay. Its position and natural advantages have made it the Gateway to Hudson Bay. Since the advent of the Railway, the supplies of merchandise for and furs from the trading posts at Cumberland House, Pelican Narrows, Lac-du-Brochet, Puckatawagan, Red Earth, Cedar Lake,



Cross Lake, Split Lake and Nelson House, pass through The Pas; also mails for all the trading posts and R. C. M. Police Stations on the west side of Hudson Bay.

The Franklin Relief Expedition, when they wintered here, passed the long winter months in making the seats and other furniture for the Mission Church; these are still in use to-day and arrangements have been made to have the sundial left here by Franklin placed on its old site on Mission Island, now Devon Park.

Amongst the first buildings erected after the surrender of the townsite by the Indians was the Log Church removed from its old site a few yards east of the railway bridge on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River to about the place where the offices of The Pas Lumber Co. are now situated. Mr. Gideon Halcrow, Mr. J. H. Gordon, Capt. Haight and Mr. Louis Bacon all built residences before the townsite was put up for sale. These gentlemen were the original pioneers of The Pas. Dr. Larose, who was medical officer to the Indians, Mr. Fred Fischer, Mr. Frank Barker and Mr. T. H. P. Lamb were also early settlers in the district.

In 1908 the line of railway from Hudson's Bay Jct. to The Pas was completed and a regular train service from Winnipeg and Prince Albert started.

The first sod of the southern terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway was cut at The Pas by the Hon. G. P. Graham, and in December, 1911, Hon. R. Rogers, Minister of the Interior, announced that work on the road would be proceeded with at once. The contract for the work was awarded to J. D. McArthur Co. Work was pressed forward until 1918 when steel had been laid as far north as Mile 332 from The Pas. Owing to the War work was then stopped and at the present time no work except repairs is being done.

The first issue of the Hudson's Bay Herald (now the "Pas Herald") was published on Thursday, 7th December, 1911, and has continued ever since to keep The Pas and the whole north country before the public.

The residents of The Pas have, even in pioneer days, seen the importance of education and with the growth of the population

have increased the teaching staff and school accommodation. In 1915 the present commodious public school was completed and for the past year there has been a high school class. Dr. P. C. Robertson is president of the School Board and Messrs. W. J. Young, H. E. Bennett, D. Burton, L. R. Salter and Harry McLeod, ably assist him on the Board.

The spiritual welfare of the Inhabitants is well looked after by the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Presbyterian churches. The Roman Catholic Diocese of Keewatin was created in 1910, with Right Reverend Ovide Charlebois, O.M.I., D.D., as first bishop. For about forty years prior to this the Roman Catholic Church had a Mission Church on the north side of the river. A small cemetery east of the railway bridge marks the site of this old mission. The Anglican Church had a mission here as early as 1840 and the Methodist Church sent a minister here in 1911; they joined hands with their Presbyterian brethren in 1914 and since that date all the Non-Conformists worship in the Presbyterian Church.

As early as 1911, The Hudson's Bay Co., Armstrong Trading Co., E. Carroll, Louis Bacon, F. H. Nichols, Fred Beatty, Joe Smith, and W. H. Bunting had fine stores. About this time the Finger Lumber Co. were putting in their machinery and getting ready to do business on a large scale. This mill is now owned by The Pas Lumber Company and is the largest in the Prairie Provinces, with a daily cut of from 300,000 to 350,000 board feet.

The fisheries and furs, with the timber and mineral resources of the district tributary to The Pas, guarantee a sure and steady growth and we feel confident that the reclamation of the Carrot River Triangle will open up one of the richest farming districts in Western Canada and place The Pas in a unique position as the centre of a vast territory in which fishing, lumbering, farming, mining, fur-trapping, the smelting of ores, and, we hope, manufacturing, each will hold an important place not equalled by any other city or town in Canada.

## *A SHORT HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE NORTHLAND*

By ARCHDEACON J. A. MCKAY

---

THE Indians, the original inhabitants of the country, have no history. Their traditions and legends are mostly mere fairy tales and have no historic value. The history of the fur traders, and the history of missionary work, is the history of the Northland. The fur traders were the explorers and pathfinders. The earliest explorers came by way of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. They were the early French explorers, and later the North-West Trading Company of Canada. The Hudson's Bay Company was in existence, but for a long time they limited their operations to The Bay. The Indians came to the coast to trade at the different posts or forts. The North-West Co. pushed their operations into the interior, and began to cut off the trade from the Hudson's Bay Co. The Hudson's Bay Co. therefore found it necessary to establish forts or trading posts in the interior, to protect their trade. One of the first of these was Cumberland House, on Pine Island Lake. It was established by Samuel Dearne, the discoverer and explorer of the Coppermine River. The name Cumberland was given in defiance or aggravation of the officers of the North-West Co. Many of these officers belonged to Highland families of broken fortunes, who had espoused the cause of the Stuarts, and the post was given the name of the conqueror of Culloden. However, after a time the rival companies found it to their interest to join, and the North-West Co. merged its name and assets into the Hudson's Bay Co.

The old route to the Canada of that day, by way of Fort William and the Great Lakes, was no longer used for purposes of trade, and communication with the outer world was almost altogether by way of Hudson's Bay. The Company had two depots on



Hudson's Bay—Moose Factory for the Southern Department and York Factory for the Northern Department. At these places, the annual ships from England landed the goods for the fur trade and took in their cargoes of furs for the homeward voyage. Rupert House and Albany were smaller depots, supplied from Moose Factory. Albany was situated at the mouth of the river of that name, about 100 miles on the West side of the Bay, and Rupert's House was situated at the mouth of Rupert's River, about the same distance on the East side of the Bay. Coasting vessels of about 100 tons were employed in the traffic between Moose and the smaller depots. At each of these depots canoes and boats arrived in the course of the summer from the trading posts in the interior, bringing the year's trade of furs and returning with another year's supply of goods for the trade.

For the far interior of the Northern Department, the Mackenzie River District, a special arrangement had to be made. From Fort Garry, in the beginning of June, two brigades, each of five or six boats, started under the charge, for many years, of two famous guides, Baptiste Bruce and Alexis L'Esperance. They usually took out cargoes of flour to Norway House, which they exchanged there for goods for Mackenzie River. They then headed for the Grand Rapids, at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, ascended the Saskatchewan to Cumberland, then through Cumberland Lake and up the Sturgeon River, commonly called by the French voyageurs, Riviere Maligne, then through Beaver Lake and up the Pine River, and through a succession of lakes and across a number of portages, to the Frog Portage, across which was the Churchill River, then up the Churchill through Isle a la Crosse Lake and other lakes, to the limit of navigation on the Riviere la Loche, where was Portage la Loche on the Long Portage. In the meantime, from the opposite direction the Mackenzie River boats had been toiling up stream, laden with the proceeds of the year's trade of furs. At the Long Portage, the cargoes were exchanged, and the boats started back. The Portage Brigades returned by the same route, again passed down the Saskatchewan and across Lake Winnipeg to Norway House, then on to York Factory in time for the furs to be shipped to England the same season. The Portage boats took on a cargo of goods at York Factory and returned to Fort Garry, usually arriving there

about the tenth of October, the trip thus occupying over four months. Up to 1870 there was no change in the condition of the country or in the means of communication, but after the transfer of the country to Canada in that year, changes began to take place, by the approach of railways and by steam navigation where practicable.

In 1840 came the first Missionary Agent to the country North of the Red River. Henry Budd, a native, and at that time a layman was the first missionary to reach the Saskatchewan. He established the Mission at The Pas. In 1842 the Pas Mission was visited by the Rev. John Smithurst, who baptized the first converts at The Pas. Two years afterwards the Rev. James Hunter was sent from England by the Church Missionary Society. Under his management a model Mission establishment was completed with Church, School, and Mission House. While the building was going on, an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin wintered at Cumberland House, and a few of the men, being skilled workmen were employed, in the course of the winter, in the construction of the Church and Mission House.

In 1850 Missionary work was extended to the Churchill River. Another native, James Setter, was the pioneer, and he was followed by the Rev. Robert Hunt, who established the Mission at Stanley, and built the beautiful church, which still stands, and is an object of interest and admiration to every passer by.

Educational work has always accompanied evangelistic work in the Indian Missions. Schools were opened wherever Missions were started and education and religion went hand in hand. After the transfer of the country to Canada, it became the duty of the government to take charge of Indian education. The government however has recognized the efforts of the missionaries by placing the schools under their management. Thus the little day schools started by the missionaries, have developed in some cases into up-to-date residential schools, with every modern help to progress and improvement.

In the Northland, where railways have not yet penetrated, the conditions of life remain very much the same as in the olden times, but the Hudson's Bay railway and the development of the mining and other resources, may be expected before long to change the old order of things.

